

DANIELS COUSINS DIE IN FRAMEUP

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—The two young Negro cousins, Bennie and Lloyd Ray Daniels, were executed Friday in the gas chamber at Central Prison here on a frameup charge, after Gov. William B. Umstead last-minute clemency pleas to Gov. William B. Umstead were turned down.

The two young Negroes had

been in the state's death house for five years. They were framed on a 1949 robbery-murder charge growing out of the death of a white taxi driver in Pitt County. Their trial has never been reviewed by a higher court.

The youths, only 16 and 17 at the time of their conviction, were confronted with "confessions" as

the only evidence against them. Neither can read and write well enough for the perfectly worded typed confessions which were presented.

Despite their repudiation of the "confessions" and the absence of Negroes from juries in Pitt County higher courts refused the case. The North Carolina State Su-

preme Court refused a review on the technical excuse that defense attorneys were one day late in filing the appeal. The lateness was due to the trial court's holding the record beyond the legal time for filing.

Last year the U. S. Supreme Court winked at the exclusion of Negroes from the trial jury by ap-

proving the selection of jury panels on the basis of economic position. No court ever considered the case on its merits nor ruled on the forged "confessions," the suppression of evidence and the anti-Negro atmosphere surrounding the court in which the youths were tried.

Hearing Tomorrow on Ouster of IWO Heads

Ouster of the legally-elected officers of the International Workers Order has been temporarily halted by court order, it was learned yesterday. Appellate Division Justice David Peck signed the temporary restraining order Friday afternoon. Peck ordered that the grant of a request of the N.Y. State Insurance Department for full control of IWO affairs, including its assets of \$7,500,000, be held up pending a hearing before him tomorrow (Tuesday).

Supreme Court Judge Henry Clay Greenberg on Nov. 4 had granted the demand of the State Insurance Department. It was the Greenberg order which counsel for IWO policyholders had appealed to Peck.

In its statement to Judge Greenberg, the IWO had expressed its concern that the Insurance Department asked for removal of the legally elected officers for the purpose of removing any constructive

opposition to the still undisclosed reinsurance plan.

It was also pointed out that the IWO case was still pending before the Supreme Court on petition for rehearing of its application for review.

"The officers and Executive Committee," said the IWO stated, "declare that their sole interest, as heretofore, is to stand guard over the interests of the membership. They have authorized the Order's attorneys to appeal to the Appellate Division against Judge Greenberg's ruling."

"We call upon the membership to continue their support of the officers and the executive committee of their organization, and to remain in good standing in order to safeguard their protection."

Move to Oust Korea Combat Flier Because of Brother's Opinions

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Nov. 8.—Lieut. Thomas Shepard, personnel officer of the 518th Air Defense Group and a Buffalo resident, faces dismissal because his brother, Paul Shepard, once appeared before a Senate committee in connection with "Communist" activities, it was reported here. His brother, in 1948 picketed a building in Cleveland in protest over the indictment of the 11 Communist Party leaders in the Smith Act trial held in Foley

Square.

The lieutenant said he flew 100 fighter missions in Korea. In 1952 he applied for security clearance and was soon moved from a tactical job to one not requiring clearance.

Air Force spokesmen said the release was routine and part of a nation-wide Air Force reduction program. The lieutenant's commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Donovan F. Smith, has protested the action.

Jewish Congress Cites Attacks On Civil Rights

The increasing peril to civil rights in the U. S. was a major theme sounded yesterday at the national convention of the American Jewish Congress. Dr. David W. Petegorsky, AJC executive director, in his biennial report to the delegates, declared:

"In the past three or four years, there has been a disturbing lack of progress toward achieving a program of legislative and legal action which would safeguard and extend those rights now denied to millions of Americans."

Dr. Petegorsky attributed the failure to five major reasons:

(1) The preoccupation with national security and the threat of aggression; (2) the intimidating effect of investigations into personal beliefs and activities; (3) the advantage that many are taking of the current climate of opinion to undo much of what has already been achieved; (4) changes in the composition of the federal legislature since 1950 and of the Supreme Court in recent years; (5) finally, a marked inclination of the present national administration to minimize the role of the federal government and of the power of the executive branch in the elim-

ination of discrimination."

Dr. Petegorsky added that "there have been disturbing retreats on the maintenance of the principle of separation of Church and State."

(Continued on Page 6)

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'Spy' Smear Called GOP Attempt to Save '54 Election

Former President Truman, due in New York today, will most likely give his reply then on the Harry Dexter White charge as it became evident that the McCarthyite blast of Attorney General Herbert Brownell was really the GOP keynote for the 1954 congressional campaign.

Brownell charged in a speech Friday before the Executives Club in Chicago that White, former assistant secretary of the Treasury and former executive director of the International Monetary Fund, was "a Soviet spy" according to an FBI claim; that Truman, although knowing of the FBI's charges (which were based on the assertions of professional stoolpigeon Elizabeth Bentley) kept White on his post and later even promoted him.

Truman, enroute to New York to fill a number of speaking engagements, gave an indication of what his reply would be when he said:

"It's purely a political charge. The Republicans are desperate now, in the wake of recent setbacks at the polls. But the more lies they tell the more trouble they are going to get into."

Earlier he said: "The Republicans needed some headlines to offset what happened to them last Tuesday."

Democrats, sensing that they have had only a taste of the type of campaigning they will face next year, were falling in line with Truman's position. Even Rep. Morgan Moulder (D-Mo), a member of the House Un-American Committee, said:

"The Republicans have nothing

to show the American people in so far as their own record of accomplishment is concerned, therefore they are resorting to the McCarthy tactics. They are stooping to a new low in politics."

Stephen A. Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic Committee, declared that Brownell "held back for five days" on his charge for political reasons. He also described Brownell as a "political manager" mapping "political strategy" rather than as an attorney general who should present evidence before a grand jury.

"It is not right for a political

manager to be running the Justice Department," Mitchell said.

"This is the second time the attorney general has reverted to the political manager type. He put the new Chief Justice of the U. S. in a rather difficult position by flying out to California—either to talk him into becoming chief justice or to try to talk him out of it, I don't know which."

Noting that Brownell's charge came five days before a Congressional election in California, Mitchell said:

"That is a classic political ma-

(Continued on Page 8)

Railroad Unions' Paper Asks Brownell Give Facts on Oil Trust

Commenting on Attorney General Brownell's announcement of the new executive order that allegedly gives more "freedom of information" to the public on so-called security matters, Labor, organ of railroad unions, suggested that Brownell lift the curtain on the "misdeeds" of the oil companies and prosecute them.

"Here's a modest suggestion to Brownell," says an editorial in the weekly. "In addition to studying the problem on how much the public ought to be told, he is supposed to be prosecuting the 'International Oil Cartel,' so he must be familiar with both subjects."

"He knows that the 'National Security' secrecy lid was slapped tight on the hottest parts of the Federal Trade Commission report on the misdeeds of the American and foreign oil companies which are members of that cartel. Why not ask the President to lift that lid, Mr. Brownell? That would prove the present administration wants the people to get information they have a right to know."

Did the Snow Interfere with Friday's Fund?

The total for snowy Friday was a very low \$361.50, folks. It seems the Friday total is always low. Perhaps it's that eve of payday slump. We hope that what was put in the mail on Friday AFTER paytime was much better. We truly can't afford many such low days in our \$60,000 fund drive. Better news tomorrow, we hope.

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.	
Received yesterday	\$361.50
Total So Far	\$40,305.57
Still to Go	\$19,694.43

Top amount in the mail was \$50 from Rensselaerville, New York. "Over the counter," at the office, braving the snow, was the indomitable Fannie of Garment, with \$37 collected for the only paper which truly fights for the garment workers. And someone

came all the way from Sheepshead Bay in Brooklyn, pretty near an hour's trip on the BMT, to bring \$10.

We invite you to read, and perhaps be inspired by, some of the letters that have been coming in the past week. (We're still catching up to past acknowledgments.)

There's \$20 with the note, "This \$20 comes from: 2 Fifth Ave. office cleaners, domestic worker Vera and housewife Mary." There is something much more meaningful about such a note on a piece of paper than you can ever gather from seeing it here in cold type. From J. S. of New York, \$5 and "Keep up the good work. More money coming." Another dollar from B. K. of New York, \$2 from Brooklyn to "help a paper fight for a guy like Bob Thompson." A five from Brooklyn with the note "Gentlemen: We have sent you two five dollar bills before. Here is another in honor of Bob Thompson. Keep up the good work."

The words "Keep up the good work" occur often and make us feel good. We will not only keep up the work you readers (Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Colonial Rule Exposed In Philippines, Puerto Rico

MANILA, P.I., Nov. 8.—"For God's sake, let us alone in our elections!" This was the plea President Elpidio Quirino addressed to the United States government last week, as a squadron of the U.S. Pacific Fleet anchored in Manila Bay. Robert Lannon, commander of the U. S. troops occupying the country, picked this precise moment to make a "tour of inspection" of U. S. bases and military installations.

Quirino took the occasion of a luncheon in the Presidential Palace for 31 newspaper correspondents assigned to cover next Tuesday's general elections to warn them against United States interference.

The President, running for reelection at the head of the Liberal Party slate, has repeatedly stressed this theme throughout the campaign. Although himself a faithful stooge of big U. S. corporate and strategic interests which dominate the country, Quirino showed considerable political sagacity in recognizing this as the main grievance of the Filipino masses.

WASHINGTON'S CHOICE

Quirino's opponent, the ex-police man Ramon Magsaysay who is leading the Nationalist and newly-fabricated Democratic Parties, has been put on the defensive by Quirino's charge. But it is well-established here that Magsaysay is Washington's favorite to win, and U. S. spokesmen, both in official and unofficial capacities, have shown no reluctance in stating their preference for Magsaysay.

The ex-police man endeared himself to Washington, it is generally recognized, by his efforts to exterminate the Hukbalahap agrarian dissidents. Magsaysay's campaign, which fell far short of its goal, was characterized by the extensive use of FBI methods, including the wide employment of stool-pigeons and informers. So keenly did he read the wishes of official Washington in this matter that it is said a U. S. official first gave him the appellation which has struck ever since—"Huk-killer."

As between Quirino and Magsaysay, however, the Philippine voters are limited to two evils. Reports of pre-election violence and measures to ensure fraudulent returns indicate the essential lack

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 8.—Representatives of a majority of the world's population last week voted against allowing the United States to stop accounting for its administration of Puerto Rican Affairs to the United Nations. But because votes

are not allocated according to population, the U. S. maneuver won by the slender margin of 4 votes. Supporting the U. S. position were a group of Atlantic bloc satellites and Washington economic dependencies.

The issue arose over Washington's request to discontinue submitting reports on Puerto Rico, as required by the Charter for all states administering so-called Non Self Governing Territories. The U. S. argument declared that Puerto Rico has now become fully self-governing.

U. S. RULE BARED

In the course of the debate, which was marked by the State Department's successful efforts to bar statements by the Independence and Nationalist Parties of Puerto Rico, delegates from many countries of Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and the Socialist states exposed the continued colonial status in which Washington keeps Puerto Rico.

The resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Committee now goes to the General Assembly, where the favoring vote may be pared down further.

Only 22 countries approved the Washington request. Eighteen voted against, and 18 abstained. The line-up was as follows:

For (22): Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay.

Against (18): Australia, Belgium, Burma, Byelorussia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Ukraine, Union of South Africa, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.



PRESIDENT QUIRINO

of democracy prevailing in the country, where working class leaders have been murdered or imprisoned, and the Hukbalahap is forced to carry on an underground struggle for elementary land reforms.

In the absence of a genuine people's party on the ballot, the limited, restricted and coerced electorate will be unable to register a clear-cut victory against U. S. imperialist rule.

TIMES' GIVES GAME AWAY

In an editorial entitled "Manila Misunderstanding," the New York Times unintentionally bared the truth about U. S. interference in the Philippine elections (11-6). It called the appearance of the U. S. fleet in Manila Harbor on the eve of the election "a routine call to Manila of a few of our naval vessels." Noting that the fleet had left "almost before there was a chance for tempers to flare," the Times expresses the wish that "our proper and justified interest" in the election "is a far cry from using the United States Navy for any political purpose whatsoever and we suspect that the majority of thinking Filipinos realize that fully."

Soviet Anniversary Marks Economic Gains

MOSCOW, Nov. 8.—Speeches marking the 36th anniversary of the establishment of working class state power here yesterday stressed Soviet economic and social advances in an atmosphere of relaxed international tension.

But both Kliment E. Voroshilov, President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Defense Minister Nikolai A. Bulganin warned against the continued efforts of imperialist powers to aggravate world tension and unleash a new world war.

The customary parade in Red Square was reviewed by Premier Georgi M. Malenkov and other members of the Government and Communist Party presidium. Diplomatic officials, including those of the United States, attended.

But the parade of military units was reduced to 25 minutes this year, and the civilian demonstration as well as the major speeches emphasized the Soviet Union's concentration on peaceful construction.

NOTES SUCCESSES

"Successes in the development of Socialist economy and science have secured a further upsurge of the material well-being of the Soviet people," said Voroshilov. "In the last twenty-eight years the production of consumer goods increased in our country by twelve times. In 1953 the rise of consumer goods production will excel the level of the prewar 1940 by 72 percent."

"As in past years, this year, too, the party and government have carried out the sixth reduction of state retail prices on industrial goods and foodstuffs, as a result of which the population received in addition to other income 46,000,000,000 rubles. If one takes here into consideration the fact that the new lowering of prices has led to a reduction of prices on the collective farm market as well, then the benefits to the populace over the year will be not less than 53,000,000,000 rubles."

"In the ten months of 1953 20 percent more goods have been sold to the populace compared with the corresponding period of last year. As a result of the decisions adopted by the party and government for the further development of trade, turnover goods to the value of over 37,000,000,000 rubles will enter the trade network this year in addition to



VOROSHILOV

the year's plan. The concern for the well-being of the Soviet people is the main task of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. MORE COMING

"In his speech at the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. M. Malenkov, stressed particularly that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government consider as their main task in the field of internal policy the care for the people's well-being and the steady rise in the material well-being of workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all Soviet peoples."

"In accordance with this the party and the government have lately adopted a number of important decisions, the implementation of which must insure a sharp rise in the production of consumer goods, further mighty development of agriculture, an appeal for the improvement of Soviet trade and a great increase in trade turnover, the expansion of house building and a number of other measures."

"All these decisions are permeated with the profound solicitude of the party and the government for the well-being of the people." (Continued on Page 4)

World's Workers Urged to Unite, Fight for Negotiations

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Information concerning the Third World Trade Union Congress in Vienna, Oct. 10-21, was suppressed by the big U. S. news services and newspapers. Reports of the Congress have reached the Daily Worker by mail. Despite their lateness, in view of the great significance of the Congress to the workers of our country, we are presenting a factual report of the Congress in a series of articles, of which this is the first.)

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (By Mail).—More than 88,600,000 organized manual and intellectual workers from 79 countries, of every race and nationality, and all shades of political opinion and religious faith, were represented here by 784 delegates and observers at the Third World Trade Union Congress of Oct. 10-21.

The increased membership of unions affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions was indicated in the fact that 17,000,000 more workers were represented this year than at the Second World Trade Union Congress held in Milan.

The breadth of the Congress was to be seen in the fact that 8,248,000 workers, represented by 342 delegates and observers, were in organizations not affiliated to the WFTU.

An indication of the growing

influence of the WFTU was given by Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers. Toledano said the present Congress was attended not by 21 delegates from Latin America, as was the case at the Second World Trade Union Congress, but by 160 delegates from 18 Latin American countries.

Almost half of the delegates came from colonial countries. A large number attended from Africa, despite drastic measures to prevent them.

THREE MAIN REPORTS

The delegates heard and discussed three main reports covering the principal items on the agenda.

Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the WFTU, reported on the Federation's activities and the further tasks of the trade unions in strengthening the unity of action of working people in the fight for a higher standard of living and peace.

Giuseppe di Vittorio, WFTU President, reported on the tasks of the trade unions in promoting economic and social development and in the struggle for national independence and democratic liberties in the capitalist and colonial countries.

Ruslan Vidjaja Zastr, Deputy General Secretary of the Indonesian Confederation of Labor



LOUIS SAILLANT

(SOBSI), reported on the development of the trade union movement in all the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

CALL FOR PEACE ACTIVITY

The gist of Saillant's report on Oct. 10 was the necessity for establishing united action by the workers and trade union unity. He emphasized the WFTU goals for unity envisaged one trade union at each enterprise; one national trade union for each trade and for each branch of industry;

one national trade union center for all trade unions in a given country; one world trade union organization. Working class solidarity, he said, is the basis for the entire work of the WFTU.

In addition, Saillant declared the struggle for peace was a "vital task of all trade union organizations."

"We must fight not only against war but also against the causes of war," said Saillant. "At the present time the trade unions must take an active part in the campaign for the peaceful settlement of international issues and the people must be constantly vigilant to prevent the violation of the armistice to achieve just peace talks in Korea and Asia."

Participants in the debate on Saillant's report included Than Ngum of Burma's Trade Union Congress; Hasan Sanmugat of Ceylon; Herbert Warnke of the German delegation representing both East and West Germany; N. M. Shvernik, head of the Soviet delegation; and delegates from Finland, Guatemala, Chile and Panama.

ACTIONS FOR UNITY

In the spirit of Saillant's report, the Congress addressed an Open Letter to the trade union centers of Britain, the Scandinavian countries, and other countries not affiliated to the WFTU; to the leaders and members of the national

and local trade unions affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. The letter called on all these leaders and members to put an end to the artificial split in the world labor movement, to unite and launch a campaign for unity of action on a world scale. Said the appeal:

"We can all unite, men and women workers, unions of all trades and of all viewpoints: for higher wages, reduction of taxes, elimination of unemployment; for the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, age, race or nationality; for abolition of the inhuman speedup; for development of a broad system of social insurance and social security; for abolition of anti-labor legislation and the guarantee of trade union rights; for the reducing of war budgets and the using of resources now spent on armaments for the peaceful aims of economic and cultural development; that the United Nations, in conformity with its own Charter, should carry out its role and duty of bringing about peaceful cooperation between peoples." (To Be Continued)

Rep. Clardy, Un-American, Visits Detroit During Smith Act Trial

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Rep. Kit Clardy (R-Mich), member of the House Un-American Committee, visited Judge Picard's courtroom last Friday, in his attempt to help put over the Smith Act frameup of six working class leaders on trial there. The six are Nat Ganley, Saul Wellman, Thomas Dennis, Jr., William Allan, Helen Allison Winter and Philip Schatz.

The defendants had previously declared to the judge that Clardy's presence would serve to intimidate the jury and provide hysterical headlines.

Some reports say that the Un-American subcommittee is issuing subpoenas for its Jan. 11 hearing, and that Clardy is pressing for the quick conclusion of the Smith Act trial here around that time.

While Clardy was standing in the corridor during one of the recesses, two of the defendants, Philip Schatz and William Allan, sought to ask him some questions, and the following conversations ensued:

Schatz: "I'm Phil Schatz, one of the defendants. Is the Un-American Committee coming to Detroit during our trial?"

Clardy: "I'm a practicing attorney and don't want to talk to you."

Schatz: "I have been trying to reach Congressman Velde. He is hiding behind his desk and is afraid to make an appointment. I made three long distance calls. He refuses to answer."

Clardy: "I am the one who decides, not Velde. You should have

saved your money."

Schatz: "How can there be any talk of a fair trial when the Un-American Committee is coming in?"

Clardy walked away.

The conversation between Allan and Clardy:

Allan: "Congressman, I was unable to attend your press conference this morning as I couldn't get away from the defendants' table. My name is William Allan. I'm the Daily Worker and Michigan reporter."

Clardy: "I don't know who you are and I don't recognize your paper."

Allan: "What are you outlawing the Daily Worker and Michigan Worker right here? I know you would like to do that. The American people will be interested to know your attitude on freedom of the press."

Clardy: "I am a practicing attorney and I know that I am not supposed to talk to defendants."

Allan: "That's all right, Congressman. I am out here now. The trial is in there, and I don't think you will get cited. So go ahead and talk."

Clardy: "I am a Congressman and you don't believe in that."

Allan: "I believe that after the 1954 elections you won't be a Congressman anymore. The voters will take care of that."

Shortly after, Clardy had a talk with Judge Picard in his chambers. Clardy was seen no more that day around the trial.

A witchhunting session starts Nov. 30.

Tallentire Dies at 67



TALLENIRE

Norman Tallentire, carpenter and long-time workingclass leader, died yesterday at the New York Hospital. He was 67 years old. He had suffered a heart attack on Friday.

Friends said that harassment by the immigration authorities for the past two years hastened Tallentire's death. He was a native of England.

Funeral services will be conducted Wednesday from 1 to 2 p.m. at the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

'Guilt by Association' Killing Liberty, Prof. Commager Warns

In a smashing attack on McCarthyism, Prof. Henry Steele Commager yesterday bitterly attacked guilt by association as "a device for subverting our democratic principles" and "destroying our constitutional guarantees." Directing himself squarely at the House

Committee on Un-American Activities and its recent examination of Methodist Bishop C. Bromley Oxnam, Commager said that its standards would soon or later draw virtually every American into its net. The Columbia historian indicated squarely that he regarded the McCarthyites as the real subverters of democracy.

Prof. Commager's attack on McCarthyism was contained in a 3,000-word article entitled, "Guilt and Innocence—By Association" in yesterday's New York Times Magazine.

"No more pernicious doctrine has ever found its way into law or into popular acceptance than

this doctrine of guilt by association," Commager wrote.

Commager's article appeared simultaneously with a new attack on Bishop Oxnam by Rep. Harold Velde (R-Ill) chairman of the House Un-American Committee. Its appearance also marked the week that Attorney General Herbert Brownell, with obvious White House backing, opened up a desperate McCarthyite drive to smear the Democratic Party and its other opponents as supporters of spying.

Warning that no one is safe any longer, Commager wrote:

"The hatemongers of our day are spreading their nets wider

and wider until in the end hardly anyone can escape."

He called the doctrine of guilt by association "unsound in logic," "wrong legally," "wrong practically," "wrong historically" and "wrong morally."

The Columbia historian pointed out that "our present-day wrecking crew may knock out one of the props of our democratic system—the voluntary joining of all types of organizations."

"Once the notion that joining may be dangerous is firmly established, all of our organizations will be affected, and American democracy will dry up at the roots," Commager warned.

"We are all of us members of many societies, and we may say with John Donne that when the principle of association is attacked we ask not for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for us. Already the Unitarian Church is suspect in some quarters; elsewhere it is the Civil Liberties Union or the World Federalists or the friends of UNESCO or the American Library Association which has courageously opposed book censorship, or the entire teaching profession. In time it may be a major church or a major party, for a committee that can hire a man who imagines 7,000 Communists among the Protestant clergy, is capable of anything."

The McCarthyites are trying to destroy not only the right of voluntary association, Commager said, but "they are engaged in a related

(Continued on Page 6)

Fight Farleyites' Bid for Control of City Democrats

By MICHAEL SINGER

A bitter behind-the-scenes struggle is being waged in the New York City Democratic Party. The New Deal forces which swept to victory behind Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner, Jr.,

last week and which are relying heavily on the CIO-AFL support that sparked the 361,000 anti-Dewey plurality for similar gains next year, are being challenged by the reactionary, anti-Roosevelt, pro-Farley clique that went down to defeat with Mayor Impellitteri in the Sept. 15 primaries. This internecine strife is reflected in several ways.

1. Kenneth Sutherland, Brooklyn county leader, who was expected to resign today, but who has now indicated he will not, was one of the three (James A. Roe of Queens and Jeremiah Sullivan of Staten Island) Democratic county chiefs, who supported Impellitteri.

With Wagner's landslide and the more than 70 percent total anti-Dewey vote cast for the combined anti-Republican mayoralty slate as a political weathervane to guide their strategy, New Deal Democrats moved to strengthen their grip by forcing Sutherland out. The anti-New Deal group is now trying desperately to slip into key party position by ganging up behind one of several potential successors to Sutherland.

The most prominently mentioned for next Brooklyn county leader—he would head the nation's most powerful Democratic machine and the biggest vote-getting Democratic county in the U.S.—are Joseph T. Sharkey, Williamsburg district leader and vice-chairman of the City Council, Rep. William Heffernan, Alexander G. Hesterberg, of Flatbush, James Mangano, Gowanus leader and Congressman Louis Heller. Another possibility, Minority leader Eugene F. Bannigan, who is District leader of the 11th A. D., has indicated he does not want the post.

What makes the Brooklyn county leadership so important?

Aside from the 350,254 votes the borough casts for Wagner—most in the city—and the heaviest anti-Dewey barrage of any county in the state last Tuesday, Brooklyn has 24 assemblymen in the Legislature (soon to be 22 when the GOP gets through with reapportionment) and nine State Senators more than any other state county. A Brooklyn Democratic leader is in the key position of influencing decisions on legislation affecting the entire state and either to solidify or undermine labor unity for basic policies of national significance.

IMPORTANCE TO LABOR

It is because of the key place a Brooklyn leader has in the political scheme of things that it becomes so necessary to see that a pro-labor Democrat succeeds Sutherland and not one who may cast his lot with the Farleys and McCarthyites. Of the four possible successors only Sharkey and Heller can be relied on to push—however slightly—the positive aspects of the Wagner program enunciated during the campaign.

Bronx Democratic leader Rep. Charles Buckley, who succeeded the late Ed Flynn, is believed supporting Heffernan, a congressional room-mate in Washington. Heffernan has no progressive concepts and is a machine ward-heeler of the most backward kind.

It is ironic that Buckley who

backed Wagner against Impellitteri—though he has one of the worst records in Congress—should be conspiring for Heffernan's victory.

Such contradictions only make it more imperative that labor, which played such a decisive role in smashing the Impellitteri-Riegleman threat, should throw its weight into the inter-party struggle in Brooklyn. There is little hope that a Heffernan will project dynamic pro-labor, pro-people's policies in Albany any more than he did in Washington, which was nil. Nor is there much hope from a Hesterberg either.

Sharkey, Heller, and Mangano, have in one way or another, evidenced their relationships to mass organizations and public pressure.

2. In the discussions over who will succeed Flynn as National Committeeman for the Democratic the New Deal vs. Farley concepts are again spotlighted. At the moment it appears as if Carmine G. Depio, Tammany leader and a member of the Board of Elections, who backed Wagner, may get the post, but Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security Administrator, is also in contention.

The job is important in the national deliberations of the Democratic Party, but even more, in the patronage dispensing. A pro-labor New Dealer will be more inclined to recommend forward looking and anti-McCarthy, anti-Farley personages for judgeships and other important posts.

1954 ELECTIONS

3. This leads right up to the 1954 nomination of the Democratic governor. Harriman is a leading bidder for the post and, of course, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., has his name underlined for that job since 1950. If Harriman is named National Committeeman it will be only because he has agreed to bow to the pro-Roosevelt (Junior) pressures in the party.

In effect, this will also reflect party obedience to the public demands for a return to the policies of the late President Roosevelt.

The present Democratic state apparatus, headed by Richard H. Balch has spoken up for the New Deal program. His statement immediately after Wagner's election that the people had mandated Gov. Dewey to move for repeal of the fare and rent gouges, reveals the kind of political pressure being wielded these days by labor, by the people, by the Negro victories for expanded representation, by the general anti-Eisenhower trend.

4. The reapportionment scheme in the Legislature by Brooklyn GOP leader John Crews which two years ago elected a Republican congressman for the first time in that borough by enacting the notorious "snake-hips" gerrymander, represents the margin of control of the Eisenhower party in Congress. Rep. Francis E. Dorn is part of the 218 Republicans as against 215 Democrats and one Independent, who usually joins Democrats in the vote. There is one vacancy to be filled next week in California and if this goes Democratic, as expected, Crews gerrymandering will be the

(Continued on Page 6)

HIT POST OFFICE MOVE TO CENSOR 'NEW WORLD REVIEW'

The editors of the monthly magazine, New World Review, have disclosed that the Post Office authorities are interfering with the mailing of the publication by holding it up in the Post Office while it is examined by the U. S. Post Office Department in Washington. They announced that the October issue has already been held up in the Post Office for over two weeks, and that the previous issue had been held up for 18 days before mailing.

These facts were revealed in an Open Letter from the editors addressed to publishers, editors, writ-

ers, commentators and the public generally. The Open Letter characterized the action of the postal authorities as a form of censorship designed to suppress the magazine, and a threat to all freedom of the press, and declared:

"The threat against the right of New World Review to continue publication has far-reaching implications. It opens the door to censorship of any publication containing material which in the view of a Post Office official in Washington is not in line with the policies of the current Administration."

Don't
Miss It!

Joseph
Starobin

Just Returned From

CHINA and VIET NAM

FRIDAY,
Nov. 13

MANHATTAN PLAZA,
66 E. Fourth St.
Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Questions
from the
floor

GEORGE MEANY, president of the AFL, in a copyrighted interview in the big business mouthpiece U. S. News and World Reports of Nov. 6, was asked:

"Suppose we get into a business setback, are your demands going to continue or are you going to be willing to take wage cuts?"

Meany replied to this:

"The history on that is that the American trade unionists are pretty practical. If we get into a business setback, the fight will be to hold on to what you've got. Sometimes holding on to what you've got means taking less wages. We've had that experience."

This was among other gems Meany threw to the corporations, such as high praise for the congressional witchhunters and a demand for the outlawing of the Communist Party (a step his late predecessor opposed).

The members of the AFL ought to ask their president whether he has one set of answers to unionists and another to those who sit on the other side of the bargaining table. Only a few weeks ago, in the report of officers he submitted to the AFL convention, and last January in a report approved by the AFL's executive council, the big point was made that we are headed towards a depression next year or in 1955 because the rise in the purchasing power of the workers had been retarded. The report approved by the convention, held that an immediate rise in wage standards was essential if an economic setback is to be avoided or cushioned.

Either Meany has changed his mind since the convention or he

World of Labor

by George Morris

George Meany's Rush To Promise Wage Cuts

is telling the employers to pay no attention to the policies adopted by the AFL—that other, "practical," rules will hold.

MEANY was well aware, of course, as he gave his interview to the big business mouthpiece, that many signs already point to the economic decline the AFL feared. There is certainly enough evidence that the vaunted "prosperity" is weakening. But he has already forgotten that wage raises were declared by the AFL to be the major remedy, and he even suggests that wage cuts will be accepted. Meany seems to be in an awful hurry to tell the employers how solicitous the AFL's leaders are of their interests.

The interview is like an echo of AFL voices of a generation or more back, when the late William Green, and associates like Matthew Woll who still hold the AFL in their reactionary grip, similarly sought a solution of problems by kow-towing to the employers. They then shouted from the rooftops that the unions were taking cuts to prove their concern for the "national welfare." They then called it "balancing" the burden of the

crisis. NOW, TOO, following the above mentioned question and answer, Meany was asked: "You are more interested in the balance, then?"

"Oh, yes," replied Meany. It will be recalled that by the time things were "balanced" in the country during the early thirties, wage earnings of those employed averaged \$16 a week in manufacturing; unemployment climbed to as high as 16 million, and people were trying to find food in garbage cans and dumps.

Meany himself makes reference in the interview to the reactionary mentality that dominated the AFL in those crisis days, to prove that the AFL is not standing still. He says:

"We refused to support unemployment insurance, too, for many, many years."

Meany could have elaborated a little and told U. S. News that in those days the AFL leaders echoed the big business cry that the idea of unemployment insurance and social security was "Communist" because the Communist Party, the same party Meany now wants outlawed,



pioneered for the demand.

Ironically, the very mossbacks, like Matt Woll, who sat in the AFL council 20 to 25 years ago when it opposed unemployment insurance, are still the most powerful group in the AFL council, while Louis Weinstock, who headed the AFL Rank and File Committee for Unemployment and Social Insurance during the crisis and led picket lines outside conventions to force the Greens and the Wolls to come through on the issue, is convicted under the Smith Act and faces denaturalization and deportation.

The members of the AFL have cause to be greatly alarmed over what Meany told the employers through the interview. His position is much like that of a union leader who, although instructed to negotiate for a wage raise, enters the conference room with the employers and tells them if they ask for a wage cut the union may agree.

Meany clearly sets forth "holding on to what you've got" as the MAXIMUM objective in event of a "setback." It takes no great strategist to see that if the aim is to hold your own, much of labor, as Meany himself indicates, will fall short of the goal.

The employers will not overlook the "hint." It may affect wage negotiations sooner than many of us think. Already there is a widespread cry among the employers that markets are declining because products are "overpriced" and that a decline in the "labor cost" is the real remedy for a competitive market. This is directly opposite to the position of the AFL convention that more buying power through higher wages is the need.

Negro Press Roundup

A PITTSBURGH COURIER editorial praises followers of the Congress on Racial Equality for breaking down jimcrow in a number of Baltimore establishments. In Kresge's and Woolworth stores, CORE members chased jimcrow by staging "sittings." The Courier editorial also cites the victorious fight against job jimcrow in the Evanston, Ill., store of Marshall Field, and the current fight against Cincinnati's Coney Island and the movie houses of St. Louis.

J. A. ROGERS, the Courier columnist, after quoting from a letter written by Wesley Robert Wells, Negro inmate of California's San Quentin, now facing death for a misdemeanor committed in prison, concludes: "Wells is an outright victim of social conditions—some would say, capitalism—plus color prejudice. . . . Here is a challenge to every lover of justice." Rogers called upon his readers to contact the Trade Union Committee to Free Wells, 228 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif. Room 211.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER'S lead editorial took Jackie Robinson to task for bowing to jimcrow in Birmingham and Memphis by benching his white players on his all-star barnstorming baseball team. "It was with a sense of shame that we learned that Jackie Robinson bowed to southern racial prejudice last week for the sake of making a few dollars," the editorial read, and concluded:

"We think Jackie owes an apology to every white member of his squad for the embarrassment he has subjected them to. We feel that Jackie should also apologize to every real American who is fighting against racial segregation and discrimination in this country. . . . As sensitive as he is on matters of race, we are sure that he would have insisted upon some such clause (non-discrimination) were he the lone Negro on a white team traveling through the South."

WALTER WHITE, Defender columnist, chides both Harry Truman and Adlai Stevenson for failing to mention the issue of civil rights in their recent speeches. White speculates that there are some disturbing indications that the disturbing indications the Democratic Party are convinced that the Negro vote is irrevocably theirs and that the organization can therefore concentrate on winning back the South by soft-peddling the civil rights issue."

THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN says editorially that it is postponing its applause for the Pennsylvania Rail Road's hiring Charles Morris as its first Negro brakeman.

"We must first allow time," runs the editorial, "to determine whether the Pennsylvania and three other major railroads operating in New York really mean business of (whether) Morris' appointment is just a token compliance with the law. . . . The sad fact still remains that the carrier which prides itself on being 'the world's greatest railroad' throughout all these years was not 'great' enough to accept the American ideal of equal opportunity to all."

FELIX A. CUMMINGS, writing in the New York Amsterdam News on the black-out of democracy by the British in the colony of British Guiana, declared: "The people of British Guiana look to the people of the United States for sympathetic understanding and support in this grave crisis. For they are now suffering the same arbitrary oppression which the people of the Thirteen Colonies suffered at the hand of the British rulers under the monarchy of George III."

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION, its allies and satellites, and its propagandists are now saying that all their efforts to negotiate have failed because "the Communists" don't want to negotiate and refuse to negotiate.

This argument is another step in a carefully planned "psychological warfare" maneuver.

The maneuver is, first, to profess a desire to negotiate; second, to make proposals for negotiation which impose unacceptable conditions; third, to declare the other party's inability to accept such conditions constitutes a refusal to negotiate; and fourth, to renounce negotiations as futile and to proceed with war preparations disguised as "defense" measures.

THE DANGER of this maneuver is two-fold. Far from dispelling the widespread conviction of Washington's inflexibility which Adlai Stevenson and other travellers discovered throughout the world, the Eisenhower-Dulles maneuver further harms our national interest by increasing suspicion and hostility against us.

It is significant that after Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden followed Eisenhower's line in saying Moscow had refused to hold talks on Germany, Laborite Hector McNeil told Commons that obstacles to negotiations with the Soviet Union "will have to be removed in Washington and not in Moscow."

In the second place, the maneuver is equally dangerous



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Stop the Maneuver Against Negotiations

here at home, where owners of the press and other media of information are partners in the gigantic conspiracy for maximum profit through war preparations and provocations. Suppression and distortion of the truth by these information media leaves the Eisenhower-Dulles version uncontested.

And since the aim of their maneuver to sow illusions as to their intentions, and simultane-

ously to silence opposition to their war budget and program of reviving German and Japanese militarism, it can be a serious obstacle to peace activity here. Besides, the war budget and building of the Washington-Bonn-Madrid-Tokyo axis daily undermines the livelihood and liberties of the American people.

THESE CONSIDERATIONS underscore the urgency of new

and greater efforts to secure honest negotiations.

Our countrymen have to understand, first, that negotiations are not impossible, as Eisenhower and Dulles are already saying; and second, that though the struggle is a difficult one, the same untiring, unwavering effort which after so many months of stalling brought an armistice to Korea can win negotiations in respect to all disputed questions.

It is simply not true that the latest Soviet note contains a refusal to negotiate on the question of Germany, or of Austria, or of Indo-China and a Korean peace settlement. On the contrary, the Soviet note is a PROPOSAL to negotiate. I have read the unofficial English text of this note several times. And I challenge any reader of this paper or of any other paper to quote from this note either an explicit or an implied refusal to negotiate.

Such a refusal does not exist in the note. It exists only in the calculations of those who dread that a further lessening of world tension might threaten their prospects for realizing maximum profit through war preparations. Greed is the real father of this bastard idea.

The sooner the Eisenhower-Dulles maneuvers is exposed and defeated here at home, the better for peace everywhere. We have seen in the last few weeks how the lack of Great Power agreement on Korea and Germany prevented a further relaxation of tension which might have forestalled the events in Trieste and Palestine.

An atmosphere of deadlocked negotiations or non-negotiations is an atmosphere favorable for provocations and "incidents." And history records the fact that two world wars developed out of "incidents."

Soviet Anniversary

(Continued on Page 2)

ple, so that in a short time the standard of living of workers in urban and rural areas be raised considerably. These historic decisions indicate a new stage in the development of Soviet economy when we, parallel with the high speed development of heavy industry, set ourselves the task to raise sharply the branches of national economy which directly serve national consumption.

SEES WAR THREATS

Then, turning his attention to international affairs, Voroshilov said "it is known to all hat through zealous efforts of aggressive circles in the U. S. A. the cold war continues and is being widely fanned."

"The United States Government," he said, "is demonstratively appropriating hundreds of millions for undermining activities in the countries of the democratic camp, it continues the policy of the armaments race, builds up military groups and creates intensively a close network of military bases in the close proximity of the frontiers of the countries of the democratic camp. All these facts, of course, cannot but arouse a certain uneasiness among the peace-loving nations."

Voroshilov said that the imperialists ought to take heart the truth that the time long ago has passed when they could with impunity order about the enslaved peoples of the colonial and dependent countries.

"A cardinal change has occurred in the historical destiny of these people," he said. "The peoples of Asia want to be full masters of their land and their destiny. A great people's democratic state has been born in Asia, the Chinese People's Republic, which acts as a stabilizing factor of peace and progress both in Asia and the world over."

However, Voroshilov said "the political aggressors have evidently not given up their mad plans for the conquest of the people of Asia by way of widening their aggression."

The speaker noted efforts made by the Soviet Union to bring about negotiations on a number of disputed international questions. He charged that the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and of Britain were ignoring the Soviet proposals and persisting in their plans to remilitarize Germany, maintain the arms race, and block a peace settlement in Korea.

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SOVIET NOTE — "NEGOTIATE"!

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER told his news conference Wednesday that his Administration wants to negotiate a settlement of all disputed questions, but that Moscow doesn't want to negotiate.

He said that the latest Soviet reply to the three Atlantic bloc powers' invitation to a four-power foreign ministers' meeting at Lugano, Switzerland, next Monday turned down a meeting.

BUT THE ACTUAL TEXT of the Soviet note says exactly the opposite. The Soviet note calls for big power meetings, both on the foreign minister level and the top level, at least three different times in the text of the note!

In fact, the Soviet note deliberately and clearly repeats its Sept. 28 proposal for a meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers.

No wonder Washington withheld the contents of this Soviet note since Tuesday, trying to figure out ways to becloud its main point—that the Big Four must sit down to discuss the German question because of the alarm which is growing throughout Europe over the Washington-sponsored revival of a Nazi army led by Hitler's generals.

But Washington's reply is that it wants a conference on Germany—but that such a conference will not have the right to discuss the revival of a Nazi army or the alliance of such a fascist army with the so-called European Defense war machine. What will there be to discuss?

Eisenhower, despite his categorical assertion that the Soviet Union has rejected a meeting, admitted that the Soviet note proposed meetings. Only, he said, Moscow had imposed "impossible conditions regarding the European Defense Community, the NATO system of collective security and the position of Communist China."

THESE SO-CALLED "Soviet conditions" require examination.

If the Soviet Union wants to talk about measures to relax world tension, and the United States insists that People's China be excluded from such a meeting, who is imposing the condition? And what chance has a meeting to take such measures if the policy of aggression and hostility to China, which is one of the main causes of world tension, is maintained throughout the meeting by the exclusion of China?

If the Soviet Union wants to talk about unifying Germany, and the United States insists on re-arming the western part of a dismembered Germany and goading it to "liberate" the eastern part, who is imposing the condition? And what chance has such a meeting to take measures for unifying Germany if the policy of re-arming a vengeful Nazi-dominated German Army and making it the main striking force of the aggressive Atlantic alliance is continued right in face of the meeting?

Eisenhower's categorical rejection of the Soviet proposals comes ill from the head of a state whose second in command is simultaneously ruling out a negotiated peace in Indo-China, and whose South Korean ally-by-treaty is simultaneously ruling out a negotiated peace in Korea.

The President might also have waited for several more hours after the text of the Soviet note had arrived at the White House, time at least to have considered the text, before giving the nation the benefit of his snap-judgment.

Or maybe the real truth is that the snap-judgment was pre-arranged—according to the new theme of his psychological warfare advisers, that it's the Soviet Union who won't negotiate, and that it is the Eisenhower Administration which is simply dying to come to agreement with Moscow!

Jewish Leader Hails Freedom Stand by Presbyterians

Dr. Matrice N. Eisendrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, has made public a letter of "heartiest congratulations" to the Presbyterian Church for its Council statement assailing McCarthyism.

Dr. Eisendrath, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. John A. MacKay, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., said he had recently suggested to Episcopal Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, chairman of the Committee on Maintenance of Freedom, of the National Council of Churches of Christ, that representatives of Christian and Jewish groups meet together "to discuss the urgent issues which your letter examined so magnificently."

"You have placed every American in your debt by the superb statement on the moral state of our nation and the world," Dr. Eisendrath said. "We shall be glad to cooperate with you in the implementation of the ideas so courageously and constructively expressed in your letter."

Text of the New Soviet Note Again Proposing Negotiations

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the unofficial English translation of the Soviet note of Nov. 3 proposing Five Power, Four Power and normal diplomatic meetings to negotiate agreements on disputed international questions and relax world tension:

The Soviet Government acknowledges the receipt of the note of the Government of the United States of America of Oct. 18, which is in answer to the note of the Soviet Government of Sept. 28.

In its note of Oct. 18, just as in its former note of Sept. 2, the Government of the United States of America avoids the principal questions posed by the Government of the Soviet Union whose examination has the aim of contributing to the settlement of unresolved international problems and of strengthening the peace. Meanwhile, the necessity for such a settlement has become still more pressing.

It is also impossible to ignore the fact that the latest note of the Government of the United States of America is once again the result of separate collusion of the three powers, i.e., the United States of America, England and France.

Accordingly, the new meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the three powers in London, like the preceding meeting in Washington, in no way facilitates the task of a settlement of unresolved international problems. On the contrary, such meetings cannot but limit initiative and the possibilities of attainment of an agreement between the interested powers, a fact which naturally is contrary to the interests of international cooperation.

In its note of Sept. 28, the Soviet government drew the attention of the government of the United States of America, as well as the governments of Great Britain and France, to the necessity of an examination of measures for lessening tension in international relations by the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States of America, England, France, the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

CONDITIONS FAVOR TALKS

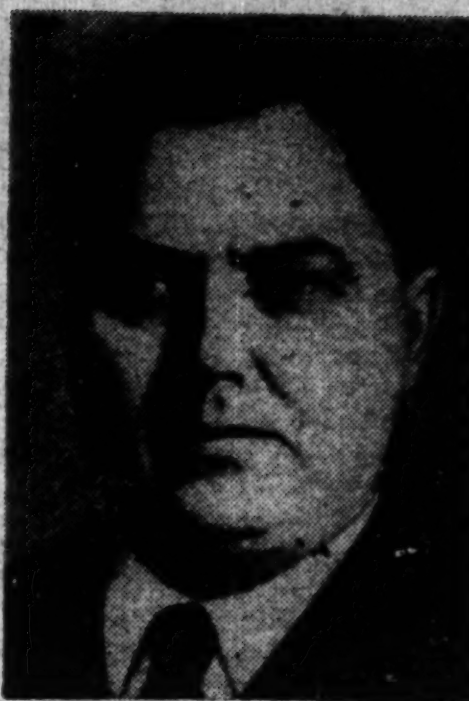
In this regard, the Soviet government has been guided by the fact that the governments of the indicated powers are also expressing a desire to reach such an understanding as would lead even in the near future to a lessening of international tension, and this, in its turn, would make possible the attainment of positive results in the settlement of urgent international problems.

In advancing this proposal, the Soviet government proceeded from the fact that favorable conditions had been created for this at the present time, especially in connection with the conclusion of an armistice in Korea.

It is well known what a favorable effect the statement of the government of the Chinese People's Republic had on the achievement of an armistice in Korea.

This government, together with the government of the Korean Popular Democratic Republic, took the initiative which led to the agreement on termination of bloodshed in Korea. It would be completely natural to expect further steps toward the easing of international tension from both interested parties.

A refusal to consider the question of easing tension in



PREMIER MALENKOV

international relations could not be considered other than as an unwillingness to contribute to the settlement of unresolved questions, and thereby to contribute to the strengthening of peace and international security.

U. S. EXPANDING BASES

One of the chief elements bearing witness to the great tension in international relations is the fact that during the course of recent years the armaments race is increasing ever further, including atomic and hydrogen weapons; military groupings of some states against other states are being formed; a network of military bases established by certain states on the territories of other states is growing rapidly; and so forth.

If the government of the U. S., like the government of the USSR, recognizes that such a situation increases the threat of a new world war and that an examination of the above mentioned most important international questions must not be postponed for an indefinite period, then in that case objections to undertaking an examination of the question of measures for the lessening of international tension without further delay should disappear.

In contrary case, it would be impossible to assure appropriate conditions for the resolution of urgent international problems, to the settlement of which the government of the U. S. A. also attaches great importance.

In its note of Oct. 18, the Government of the United States of America refers to the fact that several questions raised in the Soviet Government's note of Sept. 28, including the disarmament question, are already being considered or will be considered by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

AGREEMENT BLOCKED IN UN

However, it is impossible to acknowledge this reference as in any degree well founded. In the United Nations, several import-

ant questions related to the maintenance of international peace have been considered from the very beginning of the organization. This refers especially to such questions as the limitation and regulation of armaments, the prohibition of atomic and other types of weapons of mass destruction, the impermissibility of the establishment of military bases on foreign territory, the impermissibility of propaganda aimed at the preparation of a new world war.

However, as is well known, the solution to these important questions in the United Nations has encountered serious difficulties. As a result, the armaments race being carried on by certain countries not only is not decreasing, but is continuing in still greater measure, in connection with which the tax burden that broad sections of the population of these countries bears on its shoulders is increasing without interruption, and weapons of mass destruction are becoming ever more destructive and dangerous, especially with the appearance of the hydrogen bomb.

Full settlement of the Korean question has great significance for easing of tension in international relations. At the present time this requires that the question of national unification and the establishment of a stable peace in Korea be settled on the basis of the armistice reached. The convocation of a political conference on Korea should answer these ends.

KOREA PEACE URGENT

The Soviet Government has already noted in its note of Sept. 28 that the convocation of this conference is facing serious difficulties in connection with the examination of the question of conferences. There still exists a clear under-evaluation of the significance of the agreed nations on this question with such directly interested states as the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean Popular Democratic Republic.

As should be completely obvious, the success of the Korean political conference depends to a great extent on the coordination of the actions of the most interested parties and on the participation in this conference of other neutral states that contributed to the attainment of the armistice in Korea and can offer substantial help in the settlement of the whole Korean question.

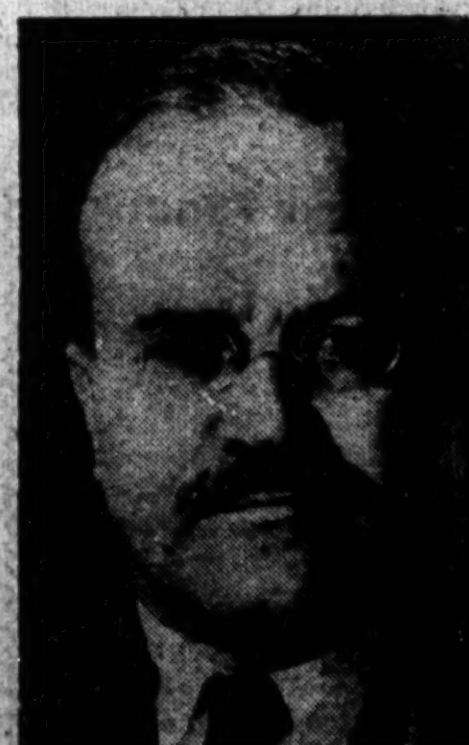
In accordance with existing understanding, there is already taking place a meeting between the parties in Panmunjom called for the examination of unsettled question connected with the preparations for the Korean political conference.

CHINA'S KEY ROLE

If the government of the U. S. A. and the governments of certain other countries bearing responsibility for the difficulties that have arisen in the settlement of the Korean question, in particular for the difficulties connected with a decision of the question, are really striving for the success of this conference, then they cannot fail to take into account the above-mentioned legitimate demands of the Korean-Chinese side which, as has been shown by the consideration of the question of the conference composition at the seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, are shared by the majority of the states in Europe, Asia and Africa.

The easing of tension in international relations also depends to a great extent on the settlement of the question of mutual relations with the Chinese Peo-

(Continued on Page 8)



FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV

Commager

(Continued from Page 3)

and equally subversive activity. That is the attack upon the right of petition, a right so important that it occupies an honored place in both English and American Revolutions."

Pointing out the attack on the right of petition is as yet indirect, "it is no less deadly for that," Commager wrote.

"After all, if a petition for clemency for the Rosenbergs, for example, or for the abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee is to expose men and women to investigation, to the charge of subversion, they will think twice before signing anything."

The Columbia historian noted the inability of a Wisconsin newspaper to obtain many signatures supporting the Declaration of Independence a few years ago.

"The majority of those approached regarded the request as subversive—which of course it was!" he wrote. "If only George III could have inculcated that attitude of mind in the Americans of that day, there never would have been any nonsense about signing the Declaration of Independence."

Commenting on the illegality of the doctrine of built by association, Commager pointed out that the Supreme Court has repeatedly repudiated the doctrine.

"Under our legal system, guilt is not retroactive, and the Constitution specifically prohibits the Congress from passing a bill of attainder or an ex post facto law," he wrote.

In a section obviously aimed at certain Congressional committees and recent repressive legislation, Commager said:

"To punish, either by law or by destruction of character or by forfeiture of job, the joining of an organization in 1937 or 1945 which was not held to be subversive or even suspect until 1950 is a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution and revolts anyone familiar with the history of Anglo-American justice."

While couched in mild academic language, Commager concluded his article with a call for a fight back:

"It is time we see this doctrine of guilt by association for what it is: not a convenient device for detecting subversives, but a device for subverting our democratic principles and practices, for destroying our constitutional guarantees, for corrupting our faith in ourselves and in our fellow men."

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL

Watch Friday's N. Y.

Times Shopping Guide

Woman's Page

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FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

like, but try to make it better if we can get the money we need to come out every day in competition with the big business press. The sum we have set is a realistic minimum.

There is a whole group of letters commenting on the improvement of the Weekend Worker. An "Old Time Reader from the East Side of Manhattan" sends \$10 contributed by three friends and says, "Word got around that I was raising money for The Worker and without my asking for it this much-needed money was turned over to me. PEOPLE HAVEN'T REALLY LOST THEIR INTEREST OR DEVOTION—THEY SIMPLY HAVE TO FIND THE WAY TO EXPRESS THEIR FEELINGS. Really enjoy the recent Worker articles on TV programs—and the O'Brian series hit the spot. Keep writing this stuff and we'll keep rolling in that green stuff."

Another, with \$5 from the Bronx: "Would like to tell you that my wife and I both think the content of the Sunday paper has improved in the last month or so. The articles featured are more topical and of wider interest. Thanks for a swell paper." And another from a young woman electrical worker (IUE) addressed to "Dear Wonderful paper" along the same line, was taken by Rob Hall for the weekend paper, of which is sings. (And when's the last time YOU showed The Worker to some friends and co-workers, and let it sell itself!)

A \$5 addressed to Elizabeth Curley Flynn says: "We take great pride in seeing that in spite of all the many difficulties, The Worker and Daily Worker have grown tremendously. It can now be said that The Worker echoes the true feelings of the people—that's a big word, people. You, Elizabeth, symbolize to us something which, we think, is one of the keys in our struggle, that is, the love and respect for all people. You express it so warmly and confidently that you give us the confidence to look ahead to Socialism. Thank you all very much. Comradely—D. and B. A."

A reader from 150th St. who contributed \$1 previously to two Worker canvassers gave another dollar to the same. It is marked for Abner Berry's column. Mrs. N. L. of Brooklyn sends \$10. Celia R. of New York, \$5. Jacob G. of New York, \$2. (We do not have the space for all the wonderful letters that accompany the money, please forgive us if you don't see yours. We know you understand.) Jack D. of the Bronx sends \$10 more to help you continue the fight."

From Brooklyn: "I'm the one who said he'd send you SOMETHING every week—drive or no drive. Enclosed is last week's and this week's contribution. In order for you to know that I am keeping my promise, I shall write this line every week—EVERY WEEK—SOMETHING!"

From Youngstown—"A Daily Worker reader wishes to contribute \$20. The paper is a yardstick of news which I do not want to be without. Best wishes for speedy completion of the drive." There's \$5 from Fall River, Mass., five from San Francisco, \$10 from JB of Brooklyn who collected \$5 on his book and added his own \$5.

From New York, \$3 and this eloquent tribute to the paper by a young worker: "If my boss took two bucks out of my pay, I'd make it till payday, but if he takes The Worker, I'll really be handicapped. So I'm sending you the \$2. The paper means a lot to me. I am a young garment worker. Every day life becomes more and more worthwhile to me. And the more I love and understand the people around me, the closer we become, the more wonderful I feel. And so everything the big boys do hurts twice as bad, whether it's something they do in my place, the way we have to fight for every penny, the way they twist people up inside, the way they create misery and destruction with their wars and their poverty. I have the world to look forward to, a decent, useful life, and I know they're trying to rob me of it just as they did the Rosenbergs. When I read the paper I know exactly what's going on, just how they're operating. Otherwise I'm in a fog. I'm fighting an enemy and I don't know where he is or what his weak spots are. My own organization, the Labor Youth League, is also fighting for its life right now (against the McCarran Board) so I can't send more right now."

There's \$1 and a letter from Fergus Falls, Minn.: \$1 from RR of Brooklyn starting a weekly contribution "to protest the sentence of Jim Dolsen"; \$2 from two Bronx brothers who wish it could be more (they've given before); \$2 from an Italian-American reader of Naugatuck, Conn., with the phrase: "Caraggio. Sempre Avanti. Saluti a tutti" (Courage, always advance. Greetings to all). An "ardent reader" of Mamaroneck, N. Y., sends \$10. The Phillips of Brooklyn, \$1.

MJ of New York sends \$11 and is one of an increasing number who say credit the money "to Virginia Gardner for her articles on the Rosenbergs." Writes Bronxite, with \$2, "Our paper is getting better." From Flushing, in Queens, \$10 in protest against the Thompson assault. (Sent two similar amounts previously.) Pledge \$10 a month for duration of drive. I challenge others to do the same. . . . A TRUE AMERICAN."

And here is a new reader, with a letter of interest: "Enclosed please find my sixth and seventh bucks, one a week, and may I say that the enlightenment that you are bringing to me and others is wonderfully stimulating. Bravel David Platt, my greetings to you on your column of Nov. 2 on the beautiful and simple tributes to the cause of literature, art and music. . . . A barrage of artists, singers, musicians and powerful writers can do a great deal to disperse the anti-creative, anti-human vermin. Come forth!—A NEW VOICE."

We Mourn with
Mary
and her family the untimely death of her
MOTHER

—Friends

AJC

(Continued from Page 1)

and State and cited such practices as the use of public school facilities or time for religious instruction, the introduction of prayer or other forms of religious exercise into the classroom, and the distribution of sectarian literature in the schools.

GROWING VIOLENCE

"The use of violence against members of various racial and religious groups, has assumed serious proportions," he said. . . . "Bombings and other forms of violence have been employed both to vent racial and religious hatreds and to intimidate groups that have been most vigorous in demanding equality of rights for all Americans."

"This resort to terror is one of the most dangerous phenomena to emerge on the American scene."

At Saturday's session, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, spiritual leader of Temple Brith Kodesh, Rochester, N.Y., and past president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, appealed to President Eisenhower to further clarify his position with regard to "the McCarthyism, the Velde and their lesser ilk, regardless of what they will do just because they are Republicans."

Some real and present dangers exist to religious freedom, Rabbi Bernstein asserted, in the present procedures of the House Un-American Activities Committee in "spreading irresponsible and unscrupulous charges against living and dead ministers of God." He condemned the recent false charges against the late Rabbi Stephen Wise and Judah Magnes as examples of such irresponsibility, as well as the charge "broadcast by publicity-seeking Congressional committees" against Bishop C. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of Washington, D.C. Agreeing that these great and noble men were and are "controversial" figures, he asked: "Since when do we equate controversy with subversion?"

These evidences of "intimidation, smearing, guilt by association," Rabbi Bernstein continued, "are piling up. They reveal the attempts of degaogues to exploit the current anxiety for personal political purposes."

FREEDOM OF PRESS

J. R. Wiggins, vice-president and managing editor of the Washington Post, in his address on Freedom of the Press called the secret proceedings of Congressional committees "a standing and growing threat to freedom of the press and the people's right to know about their government."

He cited the "secret and hostile" interrogation of the New York Post editor, James Wechsler, by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee

tee on Investigations as a recent example of legislative intimidation and coercion.

He also cited the fact that a study of Congressional committee and subcommittee meetings held from Jan. 3 to March 31 of this year reveals that of 659 meetings, 217 were closed to the public.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the AJC urged the Eisenhower administration:

(1) To ratify the UN Genocide convention which outlaw mass extermination of peoples; (2) to repeal the McCarran-Walter Act, and other racist discrimination provisions of immigration laws; (3) to press for progress in the UN for the Human Rights Covenant; (4) to exercise our influence in and out of the UN for peace.

Democrats

(Continued from Page 3)

difference between a GOP majority and a tie-vote in the House.

With two districts scheduled to be eliminated in the new State Senatorial district changes—the 17th A.D. of Bedford-Stuyvesant and the 5th A. D.—it becomes crucial in the fight for more Negro representation that a New Deal, pro-labor and progressive-minded Democratic leadership in Brooklyn demand democratic reapportionment against the Crews-Dewey conspiracy.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION

Elimination of the 17 A. D. does not mean that the present Negro Assemblyman Bertram Baker, will lose his seat. As a matter of fact, as things now stand, it appears that Brooklyn may win another Negro Assemblyman in the redistricting and possibly a Negro state Senator—the first in the borough's history.

But this can be guaranteed only by the progressive vigilance of labor, Negro organization, the mass organizations and the same coalition that won for Democratic Municipal Court Judge Lewis S. Flagg—also a first Negro judgeship in Brooklyn.

All these issues point up the decisive difference between the forces behind Mayor-elect Wagner—CIO, AFL, Independent unions, Negro organizations, the New Deal voters and mass community groups, and the pro-Farley reactionaries. Unless the labor drive in the post-election period immediately generates the influences that were so positive in the recent campaign, the union-busting, Dixiecrat bloc of Farley diehards may sabotage the electoral mandate of last Tuesday.

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Mayor of Boston, Mozart and a Worthy Proclamation on Opera

By DAVID PLATT

Happy to see that the Mayor of a big city is giving some attention to the arts of peace for a change.

We refer to the official proclamation by the Mayor of the City of Boston setting aside the week of Nov. 9 to 15 as "New England Opera Theatre Week" in honor of Boris Goldovsky's Opera Theatre and their production of Mozart's "La Finta Giardiniera" (Merry Masquerade) in English.

The proclamation scroll reads in part:

"Whereas Boris Goldovsky's New England Opera Theatre has, for the past seven years, provided the citizenry of Boston with one of their outstanding cultural assets . . . whereas this company has outlasted all other resident opera companies in Boston's history . . . whereas New England Opera Theatre has consistently pioneered new production techniques that have been widely copied throughout the country, and has, by its special training programs, prepared many of the foremost young American singers from all parts of the country for subsequent stardom in the other great opera houses of the world. . . .

"Now, therefore, I, John B. Hynes, Mayor of the City of Boston do hereby proclaim the week commencing Monday, Nov. 9, 1953, to be New England Opera Theatre Week in Boston. . . .

It is not often that the cultural arts are honored by official proclamation, and we hope the idea will catch on with other leading officials of our great cities who all too often are more disposed to proclaim a "Hate-Russia" or "War Preparations" week than a week devoted to great music.

What a difference between this laudable action of the Mayor of Boston and the recent nauseating spectacle in which this same Mayor proclaimed a holiday in honor of a lying stoolpigeon, a creature who in other times would have been spat on for defaming the fair name of Boston with his stooling.

Some more facts about the opera company and the opera:

The Goldovsky company, returning to its permanent home at the Boston Opera House after a successful six-week tour of the country, will perform the Mozart opera in four New England towns before opening in Boston on Nov. 15.

It will be heard in Fall River on Nov. 9; New London (N.H.), Nov. 10; Andover, Nov. 11; Worcester, Nov. 13.

The young Negro soprano Adele Addison will sing the leading role of Violanta for the first time on Nov. 15 in Boston.

"La Finta Giardiniera" was composed by Mozart at the age of 17 but it was not performed in this country until the Goldovsky troupe offered it to Boston in December, 1950. It was an instantaneous hit.

The opera is described as a work that "pokes gentle fun at the stuffy and outmoded conventions of the 18th century opera buffa. It abounds in disguises, mistaken identities, secret hiding places, spies and intrigues."

Arthur Godfrey is getting the works from all sides for firing Julius La Rosa because he was such a loveable guy. Tin Pan Alley is the latest to be attracted to the affair and the result is a crop of songs that most everybody but Godfrey will enjoy. They include "Humility," "You Say That I've Changed" and "Dear Mr. Godfrey."

Soviet films are being shown in Greece for the first time since 1948 when they were outlawed by the government. At that time Soviet films were the most popular in the country. Recently, a Greek-Soviet film pact was signed and under its terms about 20 Soviet features will be admitted. The first one brought in was "Grand Concert." It broke all attendance records at two open-air theatres, says a report to Variety (Nov. 4). It was a hit in New York too.

TV set owners—tune in "The Big Issue" program tonight (Monday) at 8:30 (Channel 5) for a debate between Corliss Lamont and Rep. Kenneth Keating (R-NY) on the topic: "Who's Abusing the Bill of Rights." One of the better Hollywood films "So Ends Our Night," is being telecast on Channel 2 at 12:45 tonight (Monday).

Joseph Clark Heard in Boston Despite Attempt to Deny Hall

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—In spite of the Daily Worker and The Worker. last-minute intimidation of the hall owners, who refused to permit the Boston Freedom of the Press Committee to hold its scheduled lecture with Joseph Clark, over 100 people traveled across town to another hall and participated in an enthusiastic meeting. Clark gave an exciting lecture on his personal experiences in the Soviet Union. Otis Hood, working class leader here, made a short appeal for aid in the emergency fund drive of



Pamphlet on Jose Marti, Cuban Hero

International Publishers announces the publication of a pamphlet on the life and teachings of Jose Marti, outstanding leader of the Cuban Revolution of 1895 against Spain. This pamphlet is of timely interest, coming on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Marti, the "unassailable hero of Cuban history." Marti's centenary is being celebrated this year in Cuba, throughout Latin America and in other countries.

The author of "Jose Marti and Cuban Liberation" is the noted writer and leader of the Cuban Popular Socialist Party, Carlos Aa-fael Rodriguez. The introduction is by Jesus Colon, a Puerto Rican writer residing in New York.

Rodriguez discusses the liberation program of Marti and his followers, formulated for an "island steeped in colonialism . . . without an industrial base." Emphasizing Marti's struggle against wavering leadership in the popular revolution for Cuban independence, he shows the importance assigned by Marti to the role of the people.

Of special interest is the account of Marti's warnings, already in 1895, of U. S. imperialism's design of "swooping down with its great power, on our American lands."

Edith Segal's Poem for Sobell Freedom Issued

"I Call to You Across the Continent," a new collection of poems and songs by Edith Segal for the freedom of Morton Sobell, convicted co-defendant of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, has just been published by People's Artists, Inc.

This sequel to Miss Segal's earlier volume, "Give Us Your Hand," is introduced with a foreword by Helen Sobell, wife of the framed scientist who is currently serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

The 24-page collection retails for 25 cents and may be ordered directly from the publishers, People's Artists, Inc., 799 Broadway, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

To Honor 2 Leaders in Aid to Foreign Born

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith and George B. Murphy, Jr., co-chairmen of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will be honored at a reception Dec. 8, it was announced yesterday by the committee.

The reception will be held at Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41 St.

DON'T MISS IT! Joseph Starobin

just returned from

CHINA

and the only American correspondent to have visited

VIET NAM

will tell of his two and one-half year tour in Europe and Asia as correspondent for the Daily Worker

FRIDAY, NOV. 13
MANHATTAN FLAZA
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Questions from the floor

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

Strictly Undialectical . . .

THERE WAS FLURRYING SNOW outside the office window as this was written Friday (it is my Sunday off this week, which is why Monday's column is written Friday) and the train of thought as I sit down to the blank copy paper moves along from the end of the nice late "summer" we had, to the end of tennis, or cycling, or even still throwing a baseball (mostly just thoughts)—and from there along to musings of symptoms of advancing athletic age.

With that I might as well warn younger readers that there'll be little nourishment for them here today. I know, I was once younger. It's very boring when you're not within ken of the age being written about, which in this case is fortyish, and a bit beyond. You start tolerantly reading—after all, everyone has the right to chat about this age, even older people—then run the eye more quickly down the column to look in vain for anything contemporary, and move along. Alright, begone with you, but just remember . . . some day. . . . In the meanwhile those of my age group will be intensely with me, and I'll be getting letters for weeks telling me "how true," and ruefully adding this, and amending that. . . .

Now that we've shaken down to the right age group—how's YOUR advancing athletic age, fellows? How does it show? Couple of weeks ago I peddled up to Van Cortlandt Park, first lengthy trip on a bike in some years, legs pretty tired, but not too bad. Well, well, old Van Cortlandt Park, where I used to run cross country for dear old New Utrecht on those bygone Saturday mornings. . . . How the edge of memory stirred at the sight of the last station of the IRT, then the park, the looming hills, the flat finish. How many ages, how many years ago. . . .

Sure enough, here comes a couple of kids in track suits down the narrow path toward me as I stand nostalgically with the bike. A practice run. From Power Memorial High. (Did I look THAT young then?) They stop and we chat. Does the route still climb as steeply at such and such a point, I ask, and then level off on top, and so on. Yes, it does; answers one, and the other says:

"You must've run here for college?" No, for high school, I say. When? he asks. Hm; I say, thinking and calculating, let's see, 1928, 1929, "about 24, 25 years ago."

He looks at me, and at his companion. "How old can you get?" he asks.

Wise guy.

IT'S HARD to stop and delineate a major physical change in your life. I mean, it doesn't happen all at one moment, and you want to kid yourself a bit anyhow, so one phase sort of glides into another and you're suddenly whinily complaining about an aching shoulder with total surprise as if you were an Olympic athlete in his twenties and what in the world could POSSIBLY cause this?

Well, here it is, mates. Time for some delineating. You don't quite throw yourself around the way you did. That old fine careless rapture is gone. Now you're more liable to think about rupture. You find yourself starting to talk about really preferring doubles to singles in tennis, as a game, mind you, more volleying, teamwork, etc., etc. Too much diving in the lake is bad for the ears. You're kidding yourself.

Now let's not overstate this proposition! Mind you, I can still pass kids playing with a football in the street or schoolyard, pick up the thing (they're all painted black and white now for night play) and throw nifty leading spirals, even boot one well down the street as of yore (well, almost). Can pick up a basketball and after a minute or two begin hitting those cords right smart, even if I don't have the fancy assortment of jump, fallaway, twist onehanders that every kid in the yard seems to have these days.

But darnit, let them flatter your throwing, or kicking, or shooting, and lure you into a game of football association, or half-court basketball, and it's huff, puff, what's going on here, how'd that fat kid get a step on me? Sorry fellows, huhhhh, huhhhh, huhhhh, have to run along now, huhhhh, huhhhh, huhhhh, really enjoyed it a lot, huhhhh, huhhhh, huhhhh. . . .

Are you with me, men?

UP AT CAMP during vacation, hit that softball pretty solidly, about as good as ever, it really seemed. No kidding, now. Well, look at Mize. He was actually 43, and still cracking that ball. The batting eye, timing, it stays. It was running the bases that betrayed me. In my MIND I was tearing around like a flash, but I couldn't really have been, because I didn't get there so fast.

But what the heck, still hit and field acceptably, not disgracing anyone's ballgame, even wonder a bit how it is big leaguers are through so early, like DiMaggio at 37, Rizzuto a "marvel" still playing shortstop like he does at 35.

Here, of course, you're running into another factor. YOU haven't been playing 154 games a year for all these years, wearing out those muscles and joints that ached DiMag so much at the end. This is a two-sided proposition. But just YOU try doin the same thing you did pretty well at camp the next day, the next, the next, week after week. . . .

There SHOULDN'T be any bitterness about something so inevitable. Especially for those who are supposed to be social scientists of a sort, who look at life as it is, in motion and continual change, see natural growth out of one phase into a different kind of growth, etc., etc. But it's not so easy, bub. As you see above from the little vain and rebellious insertions of lingering, though dying, athletic attributes, I for one am not reconciled. I still want to be as good as ever. In the next stage, I suppose, when you stop trying to be what you were, you just want it UNDERSTOOD that you once WERE pretty good and not always this way. Then you're in danger of becoming a loquacious bore about your former prowess (which will tend to grow in inverse proportion to the waning actuality).

Ah, what's the use. The handwriting's on second base. Joined a group throwing a ball around in a park not so long ago. Mind if I join? Hell, no, come on. Was wearing a field jacket, everything's fine. Then someone yells "OK, throw it over here, mister." MISTER! That's all.

SEE WHERE it's still snowing out. Say, maybe I'll stick! Get out the old sled, take a fast running start, THROW yourself down on it full speed, let someone jump on top of you, hooray! . . .

FUND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TOMORROW. LET'S GO, FELLOW "OLD MEN."

Visit Illinois Governor on Aid to Jobless

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8 (FP).—A 16-members delegation from the United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers asked Gov. William Stratton (R) to call an emergency session of the legislature to provide relief for farm equipment workers hit by widespread layoffs.

Soviet Note

(Continued from Page 5)

ple's Republic, the reestablishment of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and its participation in the decision of the fundamental questions relating to the maintenance of peace and security of peoples.

U. S. IGNORES CHINA

To ignore the necessity of an urgent decision on questions relating to the re-establishment of national rights of the Chinese People's Republic and to delay the implementation of China's participation with full rights in the settlement of urgent international problems is to contribute to the further maintenance of international tension.

It is impossible to limit the matter to the participation of the Chinese People's Republic in the Korean conference, inasmuch as the positive results of this conference are also in no small measure connected with the recognition of the rights and legitimate interests of the Chinese people in the settlement of other important international problems. It also is necessary to recognize as impermissible a situation whereby in recent years there have taken place a number of acts of aggression in relation to the Chinese People's Republic provoked by certain powers.

From all this it follows that for the regulation of urgent international problems having great significance for the lessening of international tension, to say nothing about the special problems relating to the situation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean, it is urgently necessary to call a conference of the foreign ministers of the five powers: United States, England, France, the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

U. S. WON'T CALL PARLEY

In reply to the Soviet Government's proposal concerning the calling of a conference composed of the foreign ministers of the five powers to examine means to lessen tension in international relations the United States Government expressed its readiness to consider the causes of such tension with a view to eliminating them. At the same time, however, the United States Government stated that it "wishes to do this under circumstances which would create a reasonable hope of achieving positive results and would insure that the viewpoints of the directly interested governments would be properly represented."

Thus, stating its readiness to examine the causes of present international tension in order to eliminate them, the United States Government there and then refuses to call a conference of the five powers at the present time. This is evident from the fact that it advances various preconditions directed toward a postponement of the calling of the above-mentioned

session of the legislature to provide relief for farm equipment workers hit by widespread layoffs.

Delegation leader Sidney Ordower reported later that Stratton said he would not rule out the possibility of a special session if it would help.

Ordower said 46,677 farm equipment workers in the midwest had been laid off in the last six months as a result of production cutbacks. Half the number of layoffs occurred in Illinois, he said, estimating the figure represents about 50 percent of the total farm equipment work force.

The delegates asked the governor to request the legislature to approve a raise in unemployment compensation benefits from a present maximum of \$27.50 a week to a minimum of \$40 a week. They proposed special relief measures, such as public works projects, for the especially hard-hit area of Rock Island East Moline, Moline and Davenport. Ordower said about 10,000 workers have been laid off in the four towns and said the governor should consider it a distressed area.

Resume Talks In Norwalk Hat Strike

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 5.—Negotiations in the four months strike of 1,400 Hat Corp. of America workers resumed here after a six-week breakoff in talks. The talks, arranged by the state mediation board, are reported to be confined to wages and pensions.

The walkout began July 9 over the company's plan to move two of its departments to southern towns. The AFL Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers Union insisted on a security clause in the contract assuring the workers their jobs.

The walkout developed into the major struggle of the union in recent years, taxing its entire national treasury and a substantial bond issue to which its members are subscribing.

It is now reported that the union agreed to resume negotiations without the security clause on the agenda. Last week the company threatened to reopen the plant and call for strikebreakers.

conference for an indefinite period.

U. S. BARS KOREA SETTLEMENT

If the United States Government in the future continues to insist on these preconditions, it will be evidence that it does not in fact desire an easing of international tension and a corresponding settlement of unresolved international problems.

In refusing a convocation of a five-power conference the United States Government points out that it has agreed to a convocation of the Korean political conference where all these powers might be represented.

However, that this statement of the United States Government is without foundation, if only for the fact of the position it has taken in rejecting the participation of neutral countries in the Korean conference, makes the participation of the USSR in this conference impossible. One must not forget that it is impossible at the Korean conference to consider the general question of lessening of international tension, urgent consideration of which cannot be denied at the present time.

(Continued Tomorrow)

World Protests Continue in Thompson Case

Messages protesting the murderous assault on Robert Thompson are still coming from all parts of the world, it was announced yesterday by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Among the scores of protests came messages from the International Brigade of England; Tim Buck on behalf of the National Committee of the Canadian Labor Party; the Thaelman veterans of the International Brigade; German Defense Committee for Victims of American Reaction, and Vittorio Vidali, on behalf of the Communist Party of Trieste.

NMU Crews Back ILA Fight On Govt. Halls

Crews of vessels under contract with the CIO National Maritime Union are adopting resolutions in support of the members of the International Longshoremen's Association now fighting the New York-New Jersey law government hiring hall law.

The crew of the passenger liner Independence, the first to act, voted support for the ILA's "fight against government hiring halls." It also added its opposition to the "union-busting tactics of the AFL" for supporting the new law.

The NMU resolution recalled that the ILA membership had helped "in our fight against government hiring halls" and charged that the AFL was "once again in collusion with the shipowners and politicians and was trying to regiment the longshoremen . . . in bi-state government-controlled hiring halls."

Gerson to Teach On Electoral Coalitions

Simon Gerson will teach a five-session course on "The Third Party Question and Coalition Politics" beginning next week at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Gerson, who managed the campaign of George Blake Charney for election as District Attorney of Manhattan, will analyze key issues of the recent elections in the light of the Marxist perspective of a major third-party development and the tactics required to bring it about. His class meets at 6:45 p.m. on Tuesdays, beginning Nov. 17.

This is one of 10 post-election courses beginning next week at the Jefferson School. Class admission cards may be purchased at the School, 16th St. and Sixth Ave.

ITU Disputes With 3 Miami Papers Ended

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 8.—Officials of the International Typographical Union announced here that members of Local 430 had voted to end disputes with three Miami daily papers.

Local president Gordon C. Hertell said the union had called off its five-year dispute with the Morning Miami Herald and the Evening Miami-Daily News. He said that 18 months of hostilities with the Miami Beach Florida Sun, an afternoon daily, also had been halted.

No settlement was reached in any of the disputes.

Herald printers went on strike in December, 1948, and were followed a week later by printers at the Daily News. Picketing at the Herald ended several months ago. Union members struck at the Florida Sun in July, 1952, in a disagreement over a new contract.

Guilty of Slaying, Gets 2 Years For 'Associating with Negroes'

A Greenville judge sentenced a white defendant, charged with stabbing a Negro to death, to two years imprisonment, but indicated the sentence was not for slaying but for associating with Negroes, it was revealed in the current Negro press.

In sentencing 23-year-old Edward Newman, a carnival worker, for stabbing to death Joe Cunningham, a Negro, General Sessions Court Judge J. B. Pruitt remarked that the defendant should serve time for associating with Negroes.

Associating with Negroes, the judge intimated, was to be punished more than the slaying for which the defendant was convicted. Driving his point home Judge Pruitt told the court:

"God made us different. . . . He could have found some white people to associate with."

Brownell

(Continued from Page 1)

never taken part in by the attorney general and set off by him with the express approval of the President."

Mitchell agreed with Truman that the Brownell charges were a "political smokescreen" to divert attention from GOP election defeats in Wisconsin and New Jersey and from domestic and foreign policy problems.

"That's worked pretty well for four or five days," he said. "You haven't heard so much in our papers . . . about the high cost of living, about the failure to reduce taxes or the difficulties that the farmers are having, the market spread, the difference between the farmers' low prices and consumers high prices."

Rep. John W. McCormack, assistant Democratic leader of the House and Senator Ellender of Louisiana said the Brownell blast was "an act of desperation" to hide the Republican record behind a "smokescreen."

Brig. General Harry H. Vaughan, who was Truman's White House aide, and through whom the FBI allegedly informed Truman of its file on White, said he never heard of White until the story broke, and that the Republicans "have New Jerseyitis." This was in reference to the GOP defeat in the New Jersey elections. STRATEGY FOR 1954

The Brownell stunt was a clear give-away of the GOP strategy for 1954. The public will be treated to periodic sensationalized "discoveries" that one or another of the men in the Roosevelt or Truman administrations was a "Soviet spy." This is in line with the general GOP view that New Dealism is "communism."

Brownell disclosed that his speech was approved by the President before its presentation. He added that more cases along the White pattern are "still under examination."

Charges and counter-charges, meanwhile, were flying thick and fast. The Jenner Committee of the Senate and others hurried with subpoenas to make the most of the issue. Vaughan was subpoenaed by the Jenner Committee to appear Thursday at a hearing. There is talk of subpoenaing Truman.

Brownell said he would have more on the White case today and

may make public the FBI report that Truman was supposed to have received in 1945.

White died of a heart attack in August, 1948, as a result of the strain he was put under by the Un-American witchhunt hearings.

In 1944, White was the principal U. S. figure at the Bretton Woods monetary conference. In February, 1946, he was confirmed by the Senate for the post with the International Monetary Fund. Bentley and Whittaker Chambers made their "spy" charges against him in the 1948 preselection, witch hunt hearings.

Several questions remained unanswered in Brownell's story. Why did the FBI send, as he claims, the report to the White House when the procedure is to send it to the Attorney General, then Tom Clark, who certainly would have streamlined action upon it?

If the FBI really had any evidence, why didn't J. Edgar Hoover take action between 1945 and the spring of 1947, when White resigned his post?

Truman says he took action against White when he found him "disloyal" but it is not clear whether that was based on an FBI report.

100,000 at Rites To Six Killed In Trieste

TRIESTE, Nov. 8.—More than 100,000 people today packed the streets and the cathedral for the funeral rites for the six civilians killed by police in an attempt to suppress demonstrations last week.

City authorities rejected a wreath sent by British Military Governor Maj. Gen. John Winter-ton. Women sobbed and men shook their fists as the black motor hearses passed.

Anti-British and anti-American feelings mounted as spectators blamed the murders on the recent decision of the U. S. and Britain to withdraw from Zone A and turn the area over to Italy in violation of the Italian Peace Treaty.



NOTICE

The business office of the Daily Worker will be closed Wed., Nov. 11 and Thurs., Nov. 26. All bundle orders must be in our office Wed., Nov. 25 by 11 A.M. for the Sunday issue of Nov. 29.

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